

A1
cont

The length of the tag can be modified depending on the probability of the tag generator producing the same hash code from different input packets, or depending on a predetermined period.

Paragraph beginning on page 39, line 18:

A2

If a single cache is used for all of the flow detectors, the table entries should be marked to indicate which flow detector generated the tag. This is useful for reducing errors and for measuring the error rate. The switch 802 is a statistical switch and so there is a non-zero probability that a frame, or packet, will be misdirected. By marking the entries it is easy to avoid any mistakes where an HTTP packet matches a tag for a RTP flow. Thus, although there could be twenty different flow detectors operating on the same switch, the error rate will remain independent of the number of flow detectors. The error rate of the switch can be measured in real time as well. By recording the cross-flow detector hits in the table, the error rate can be computed. If there are n flow detectors, then the cross-flow detector hits will be n times the error rate. Thus, the error rate of the switch can be directly measured. Thus, as shown in Fig. 9, cross flow hits may be recorded at block 913 as an indication of the error rate, and a warning issued if the error rate exceeds a predetermined level at block 915.

Paragraph beginning on page 42, line 5:

A3
cont

In order to control the error rate and limit the size of the cache, tags are only kept in the cache 804 if they are active. An idle time out can be selected and adjusted for the switch. For example, if the application the switch is being used for is characterized by long idle periods, it may be necessary to increase the idle time out to accommodate the application. However, if the error rate as measured by the cross-flow detector hit rate is rising, it may be